GO TO COLLEGE NOW!

HROUGHOUT the nation, indeed in the whole world, young men are urged to go to college. Why so? Because war increases the demand for educated leadership; because the preparation of the young men of to-day will tell immeasurably on the leadership of the men of twenty years from to-day; because the training of the young men now of proper age must be cared for within the next five years. Many young men feel the call to military service; such feelings bespeak their patriotism and can not be commended too highly. The country needs and must have soldiers now. But this need is provided for in the operation of the selective draft law. Twenty years from now, the country will need and must have trained men in all lines of endeavor. Is the young man who works hard to meet this latter need less patriotic than he who volunteers to supply the former need? The government does not think The U.S. Commissioner of Education says, "The desire to render immediate service is praiseworthy, but it is effective service which finally counts." Trained men only are capable of the effective service of which the Commissioner speaks.

The Nation Needs Trained Men—In spite of the present urgent need for soldiers and producers, the country can well afford to spare the small number (one-half of one per cent.) of its young men needed to fill up the ranks of its colleges and universities; for in the colleges and universities young men must be trained for leadership in the future condition of peace, when necessarily the demand for leaders in all lines will be great.

Mississippi Must Do Her Part—She is furnishing her due quota of soldiers and industrial workers; she must furnish also her quota of men in the ranks of those to be trained for the future.

The A. and M. College Will Do Hers—The A. and M. College is peculiarly fitted and equipped for the furnishing of such training as seems most surely to be needed for the period of readjustment after the close of the war. In order that the equipment of the college may be made to render maximum service, plans are complete for running the session throughout the year. Beginning September 19, the college year will consist of four quarters of eleven weeks each. The Fall Quarter begins September 19; the Winter Quarter begins December 5; the Spring Quarter begins March 7; and the Summer Quarter begins June 12. Students may enter at the beginning of any quarter. Diplomas will be granted upon the completion of the required course of study at the end of any quarter.

Expenses are Low—The College is run at a cost within the reach of young men of moderate means. Students are charged board at actual cost. For the session of 1916-1917, the board, including laundry, heat, light, water, room, and meals, was not more than \$12.50 for any month.

GENERAL INFORMATION

LOCATION OF THE COLLEGE.

HE AGRICULTURAL and MECHANICAL COLLEGE OF MISSISSIPPI is located one and a half miles from Starkville, the county site of Oktibbeha County. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad runs through the Campus, and has its station within a few yards of the main buildings and dormitories of the college. A rock road from the college reaches the station of the I. C. railroad (branch from Durant) at Starkville, and efficient jitney service is maintained.

Southern Express, Postoffice, and W. U. Telegraph office, Agricultural College, Miss.

M. and O. Freight Office, A. and M. College, Miss.

Postal Telegraph and I. C. R. R. Office, Starkville, Miss.

Please direct your letters, send your money orders and your telegrams, Agricultural College (not Starkville), Miss.

Special Railroad Rates—The Mobile and Ohio and the Southern Railway, Greenville to Columbus, give students a rate of two cents a mile, provided they apply in time to Secretary of the College and give (1) name, (2) name of road and, (3) name of town where train will be boarded, and secure a certificate to present to agent of railroad where ticket is purchased.

On Arrival at the College—The student should report at once to the office of the college registrar in the administration building, room 105, fill in the registration blanks, carry them to secretary's office, make the required deposit and receive his matriculation card. He should then go to the office of the commandant, room 100, present his matriculation card and receive his room assignment. He should then go to the secretary of the committee on examinations, room 214, present his matriculation card and receive his entrance card or directions in regard to satisfying the entrance requirements. When he has satisfied the requirements for entrance and has received his entrance card, he should present it to the director of the school in which he has chosen his course. The director will then register him, and assign him to his class or section.

During the week of the opening of college, members of the college Y. M. C. A. meet all incoming trains for the purpose of giving assistance and directions to new students. The Association also maintains a bureau of information in room 100, on the first floor of the Administration Building.

If a student should arrive at the college on a night train too late to enter regularly, he should report immediately to the office of the commandant, room 100, and receive temporary room assignment.

The offices of the president, vice-president, secretary, registrar, and commandant are all on the first floor of the Administration Building.

DISCIPLINE.

The president, by college regulation, is responsible for the government and management of the college and supervises and controls all the departments, collegiate and otherwise.

The commandant has immediate command of the corps of cadets and is responsible for the military organization. On his recommendations the president appoints the officers and non-commissioned officers of the regiment. All permits for privileges and all excuses and explanations for delinquencies must be submitted through him. It is his duty to report to the president for his action, all violation of the college regulations. He assists the president and faculty in their efforts to enforce discipline, and sees that the punishment given by them is served.

To enforce discipline and preserve orderly conduct, reports are made by the cadet officers and non-commissioned officers and demerits and punishments are given by the president, or the commandant under the president's direction, for those reports which are not removed on explanation submitted to the commandant. Students have the right of appeal in writing, through the commandant, to the president, when they think injustice has been done them.

The scale of demerits is from 1 to 10, according to the degree of the offense.

The grades of punishment are:

- I. Reprimand, demerits, privation of privileges, walking extras, and performing extra drills.
- II. Arrest, confinement to room or college limits, and reduction to ranks, of cadet officers and cadet non-commissioned officers.
- III. Suspension, dismission with privilege of resigning, and public dismission.

IV. Expulsion.

Only the president and the faculty, the commandant and the registrar, the latter two acting under the direction of the president, can award punishment. Punishments of the first and second grades are given by the president, and those of the third and fourth grades by the faculty.

The discipline has for its chief aim and object to secure with as little severity as possible, prompt and cheerful obedience to and respectful, quiet demeanor towards the college authorities, orderly conduct in the section rooms, dormitory, mess-hall, chapel, and in the fields and shops.

The military feature is an excellent means of enforcing discipline. The company, battalion, and regimental organization gives to the cadet officers and cadet non-commissioned officers acquaintance with the proper exercise of authority, and cadets acquire habits of obedience. Discipline is made to conduce to the furtherance of the principal aim and object of the college—its industrial feature.

In order to maintain discipline, do justice to all, clearly discriminate between the faithful and the unfaithful, and render a correct report of conduct, class standing, etc., at the end of each half term, reports are sent out. The attention of the patrons of the college is respectfully directed to the following regulations governing absences, and their co-operation is earnestly requested:

- I. After regularly matriculating, no student, except on recommendation of the surgeon, will be permitted to go home, or elsewhere, except at such time as the faculty may designate. The privilege may be granted upon explicit request of the parent or guardian, for reasons approved by the president.
- II. All applications for leave to go home, or elsewhere, must be for a specified time.
- III. Any student who is on leave of absence and can not return at the expiration of the time granted, must notify the president, give reasons therefor, and ask for extension of leave, designating the date on which he hopes to be able to return.

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS.

As in every other large college, in the A. and M. College students have formed organizations in which they may develop their distinctive faculties and satisfy their peculiar tastes. These organizations vary in purpose. They form four groups: Publications, Societies, Military Clubs, and Social Clubs.

The principal publications are *The College Reflector*, the weekly newspaper, *The Reveille*, or annual, and *The Y. M. C. A. Hand Book* Description of these publications is given elsewhere in the catalogue.

Chief of the societies are the Literary and Dramatic societies, the Industrial Clubs, the Band, and the Young Men's Christian Association. Somewhat detailed information about the Literary societies is given at another place in the catalogue. The Dramatic Club, as the name implies, endeavors to present from the rostrum, plays either classical or modern. In the Industrial Clubs, students of a particular bent study their vocation more fully than is possible in the classroom. There are seven Industrial clubs: Agricultural, Business, Dairy, Engineering, Science, Phonographers, and Veterinary. The College Band is described on another page. Four clubs stimulate among the members interest in military matters: The Sabre Company, Rifle Club, First Sergeants' Club, and the Captains' Club. Instinctively many students take part in social organizations. In these clubs students of similar tastes find comradeship. Prominent among the social clubs are the following: Senior, Junior, Sophomore, and Working Boys' clubs; the several County clubs; the M. Club; the Masonic Club; the W. O. W. Club; and the George Rifles and the Lee Guards.

Young Men's Christian Association—The association has for its symbol the triangle, representing body, mind, and spirit, or the all round man. The particular mission of the association here is to take care of the religious and social phases of college life. A splendid building is at the disposal of those who become members.

The prayer meeting on Wednesday night is conducted by the students themselves. The average attendance for the session 1916-17 has been more than one hundred. The weekly service is held Sunday evening, at which time addresses are heard from representative men of all vocations. The average attendance at these meetings has been 358.

Bible Study courses are offered, dealing with the practical problems confronting the college student in dormitory life. Mission study courses are given during the second term, the classes being taught by members of the faculty. Social service is carried on by the extension committee assisting at country churches, Sunday Schools, and other community organizations. This phase of the work is increasing each year.

Games are provided in the building, where the boys may gather during spare time. Public receptions are held from time to time, at which students have the opportunity to meet and mingle with residents of the Campus and the town of Starkville.

A General Secretary devotes the whole of his time to the work of the association. Parents and friends should feel free to write him at any time regarding the welfare of any student.

An annual student conference for the Southern colleges is held at Blue Ridge, N. C., during the summer. The delegations from A. and M. are increasing each year. This is a splendid opportunity for students to strengthen themselves for participation in religious and social welfare activities.

Literary Societies—Two literary societies, the Dialetic and the Philotechnic, are a valuable supplement to the academic courses. The exercises are interesting and instructive. The body of the weekly program consists of debates, declamations, and talks on industrial subjects—including social, scientific, and political topics. Members of the societies consequently acquire practical, first-hand knowledge of parlimentary law, and develop in some measure that readiness essential to the agricultural, the educational, the business, the engineering, the public leader. The lighter part of the program is usually a song or a violin solo.

Growing interest in the societies is being manifested by the students, especially those who expect to be agricultural demonstrators, superintendents of education, legislators, commercial secretaries, social workers—public leaders. More than a hundred students are members. To develop the powers of speech, each society gives annually a medal to the freshman who excels in declamation, and another to the sophomore who delivers the best original argument.

The societies meet every Friday night at seven o'clock; the Dialectic society in room 300, Administration Building; the Philotechnic in room 301, across the hall. Visitors receive a cordial welcome.

Demosthenean Debating Club—The Demosthenean Debating Club is an upperclassman's literary society. It is composed of a possible twenty-two members—juniors and seniors—who have been proficient in the Dialectic and Philotechnic societies. These students, of high scholastic rank, do much to promote oratory and practical speaking in

the student body. They take part both in local and in intercollegiate contests.

Debating Council—Four members of the Demosthenean Club, including the president and the secretary, and the Professor of Public Discourse, as chairman ex-officio, compose the College Debating Council. The council considers questions for debate, draws up rules, and selects the intercollegiate debaters. Official record of each debate is kept in room 205, Administration Building.

Intercollegiate Debating and Oratorical Contests—Intercollegiate debates are now held with the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, the University of Arkansas, the University of Mississippi, the Mississippi Normal College, Mississippi College, Millsaps College, and Clarke Memorial College. Interest in debate is growing. Recognizing the fact that training in incisive reasoning, self-possession, and persuasion is necessary to the agricultural, the engineering, the civic, and the business leader, the college, through the Department of Public Discourse, encourages intercollegiate debating and oratory.

The style of debate employed is the so-called "head on." This is far different from the old style set delivery; it requires thorough preparation; quickwittedness; ability to debate extemporaneously, to answer the unforeseen question, and to make the truth-revealing sortie. It is the style essential to the industrial leader—the farm demonstrator, the practical teacher, the efficient engineer, the statesman, the business man.

Students also show considerable interest in the Mississippi Intercollegiate and the Mississippi Chautauqua oratorical contests. These contests are participated in by representatives of the A. and M. College, Millsaps College, Mississippi College, and the University. The successful orator in each contest receives a handsome medal.

Education in debating and oratory as a means to leadership, and not mere victory, is the purpose of the contests. That the education derived is thorough is, however, indicated by the success of the A. and M. speakers, who last session won both of the oratorical contests—the Chautauqua and the Intercollegiate; and won four intercollegiate debates—the Millsaps, the Moorhead, the A. and M.-Normal, and the University of Mississippi debates, tied the Normal-A. and M. debate, and lost by divided vote the Mississippi College, the Clarke, and the Auburn debates.

For information concerning the intercollegiate contests, persons interested should consult the Department of Public Discourse.

The College Reflector is a weekly newspaper, devoted to matters of interest primarily to the students and other residents of the Campus and to their friends, and affording practice to the students interested in journalism. Intercollegiate debates, literary society programs, Y. M. C. A. meetings, social events, athletic contests, and similar college activities receive notice in the columns. Liberal space is given to official announcements by college departments, to public lectures, and to unbiased articles on current questions.

The Reflector is the laboratory for the students studying journalism.

Under supervision by the Editor-in-Chief and the Professor of Public Discourse those students who wish to disseminate industrial information or to influence public life in one way or another practice as reporters, editors, and managers. If the work is satisfactory, they receive academic credit.

The price of *The Reflector* for the scholastic year is one dollar. Sample copies are sent free to any address. Communications should be addressed to Business Manager, College Reflector, room 205, Administration Building, Agricultural College, Mississippi.

MEDALS AND PRIZES.

Declamation—Each of the literary societies—the Dialectic and the Philotechnic—gives annually a gold medal to the freshman member who declaims best.

Sophomore Debate—Each society also gives a gold medal to the sophomore member who prepares and delivers the best argument.

Alumni Debate—The Alumni Association each year gives a gold medal to the member of the junior class who delivers most effectively the best composed argument. The debate, which takes place in Commencement week, is restricted to regular members of the Dialectic and Philotechnic literary societies.

Albert Critz Memorial in Vocational Speaking—In memory of his brother, Albert Critz, of the class of 1913, President Hugh Critz, of Bolton College, Tenn., each year gives a gold medal to the member of the senior class who delivers most effectively the best original speech on a vocational subject.

The T. L. Mellen Contest in Oratory—In remembrance of his father, the late Rev. T. L. Mellen, Prof. F. D. Mellen annually confers a gold medal on the junior or senior who excels in oratory. The winner of this contest, which takes place at the end of the fall quarter, represents the College in the Mississippi Intercollegiate Oratorical Contest.

Intercollegiate Oratorical Contest—This contest, the oratorical classic of Mississippi, is controlled by five colleges; the A. and M., the Normal, the University, Millsaps, and Mississippi College. To the contest, which takes place on the second Friday night in May, each college sends a representative. A diamond-set medal is given the winner.

Chautauqua Contest—Late in July the Mississippi Chautauqua Assembly at Crystal Springs holds a contest in oratory open to representatives from the A. and M., the Normal, the University, Millsaps, Mississippi, and Clarke College. The speaker graded highest is awarded a medal.

Magruder Essay—For the best critique of a literary classic, written by a regular sophomore, Prof. F. J. Weddell each year gives a gold medal. The prize is awarded in honor of the late Prof. W. H. Magruder, who annually gave a medal to the sophomore who excelled in argumentation.

High School Prizes—On the last Friday and Saturday of each April, the A. and M. College holds its State High School Meet, open to boys and to girls. Gold, silver, and bronze medals are awarded to the winners of each athletic event; gold and silver medals, to winners of declamation and recitation contests; and gold medals, to winners in grammar, literature and composition, geometry, algebra, history, bookkeeping, stenography and typewriting, cooking, sewing, horticulture, poultry husbandry, agricultural engineering, woodworking, agronomy, and stockjudging.

Students interested in public speaking, public writing, and other contests, not athletic, should apply to the Department of Public Discourse, room 205, Administration Building, for information. Copies of the rules governing each of the following contests are available:

Debating—Philotechnic, Dialectic; Alumni; Millsaps-Mississippi College Triangular; Clarke-Normal Triangular; Arkansas-University Triangular; Durant; Goodman; and Alabama Polytechnic.

Oratorical—Chautauqua, T. L. Mellen, and Intercollegiate. Vocational Speaking—Albert Critz Memorial. Literary Critique—Magruder.

High School Meet—A special bulletin is issued, which will be sent on application.

ATHLETICS.

All athletic activities are under the control and direction of the Department of Physical Education. It is the aim of the department to provide instruction and to offer facilities for the student body to engage in such exercises, games, and sports as will best create and maintain a vigorous physical health. To that end every effort is made to encourage every student to engage in some form of athletics for exercise and recreation. Inter-class and department contests of all kinds are arranged so that large numbers may have an opportunity to engage in them. The annual series of class games in foot ball, base ball, and basket ball arouse equally as much interest as the intercollegiate contests. The annual interclass track meet in the spring is growing in size and interest every year.

Representative teams are maintained in foot ball, base ball, basket ball, and track. Intercollegiate contests in the above sports are held every year with the leading Southern colleges and universities under the regulations of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, of which Mississippi A. & M. is a member. To engage in intercollegiate athletics a student must pursue one of the regular college courses and maintain a satisfactory standing in his class work. Failure to pass in his class work in any term will debar him from engaging in intercollegiate athletics the following term. It is the aim of the Department to foster a spirit of fair play and good sportmanship in all athletic contests. The winning of games is a secondary consideration.

Two large athletic fields, equipped for foot ball and base ball, a first class quarter-mile cinder track, and a number of basket ball and tennis courts are maintained by the department and offer unusually good opportunities for the student body to engage in outdoor athletic sports.

For those who are not physically fitted to engage in athletic sports, several courses are offered which are planned especially for the upbuilding of the body and the improvement of the general health.

MILITARY TRAINING.

As a recipient of Federal funds under the Morrill Act, this college has always had military training and military discipline.

Under provisions of Bulletin No. 46 War Department, Washington, October 31, 1916, by direction of the President of the United States, there was established at the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, Agricultural College, Mississippi, an Infantry Unit of the Senior Division, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, which will be under the supervision of a U. S. Army officer during the session of 1917-1918.

For the purpose of organization, control, instruction, and discipline, the students compose a corps of cadets, organized as an infantry regiment, consisting of a band and three (3) battalions of four (4) companies each, the administration of which conforms, as far as possible, to similar units of the regular army. All students are required to take this training for two years.

The appointments of cadet officers and non-commissioned officers of the corps of cadets, are made from the members of the junior and senior classes who have completed two academic years of service and have been selected for further military training. The cadet officers and non-commissioned officers participate in the administration and training, and share the responsibility. This is designed to develop the greatest possible initiative and responsibility on the part of the student.

The student who, after completing two years of academic service and after being selected for further training, executes an agreement in writing to continue in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps during the remainder of the course, and devote five (5) hours per week during such period to the prescribed training, and to pursue the course of camp training, will be entitled to commutation of subsistence, fixed by the Secretary of War, in accordance with law. This amounts to 30 cents a day to each member of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. This Agreement does not obligate the student to serve the United States in any capacity in peace or war.

ADMISSION AND GRADUATION

EXPENSES.

1. Entrance Payments—These are required of all students before assignments, as follows:

(These charges cover only the three quarters cor-

	Dormitory Students. S	
Library fee	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.50
Laboratory material fee	2.00	2.00
Gymnasium fee	2.00	2.00
Lyceum fee	1.05	1.25
Campus fee		1.25
Athletic admissions		3.00
Hospital	~ 00	
Rent on room furniture		
Heat in class rooms		3.00
Contingent damage deposit (returned if no dam	age	
charged)	_	5.00
Advance deposit on board		
Deposit for uniform.		12.00
Total	\$48.25	\$32.00
Tuition for non-residents of state	40.00	40.00
For post graduate and research work, per quarte	r 5.00	5.00

II. Students registering after regular days shown in Calendar will be charged 50c per day for each day late, the total not to exceed \$5.00. The amount charged will be placed to the credit of Steward's account.

Uniform—On account of the fact that the War Department is unable to furnish the olive-drab uniform as announced in the catalog, the cadet gray will be continued in use as heretofore. The cost of the uniform, including two shirts, will be \$27.75. The War Department will pay on this amount \$14.00, leaving a balance for the student to pay of \$13.75. Students who are physically unfit for military duty will be required to pay the full amount of \$27.75.

Board—All students taking meals in the mess hall are required to have a deposit with the Secretary AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH BOARD MONTH, of not less than \$12.50, to cover board in advance. The amount of this advance deposit may be increased or reduced by order of the President according to the cost of board.

A board month consists of 28 days, with the exception of the period in which is included the Christmas holidays and this covers 35 days. Board is charged at cost, to which is added laundry, heat, lights and water, the total charge being designated as "maintenance." Students who are absent from the college for seven or more consecutive days, but no less, may receive credit on board for such absence by complying with the regulations governing leaves of absence, but for the period including the Christmas holidays credit will be allowed only for the number of days

for which duties are suspended; and no additional credit will be given to those who leave in advance, or those who are late in returning, as there can be practically no reduction of expenses in running the dining hall except during the authorized holiday period.

The board months for the session of 1917-1918 begin on the following dates:

October 18th. February 14th.

November 15th. March 14th.

December 13th. April 11th.

January 17th. May 9th.

Four days are allowed students at the beginning of each board month in which to make settlements with the secretary. After the expiration of the four days those who have not made the required deposit must pay the day rate.

There must be a settlement at the end of each scholastic month. No student will be given an honorable discharge unless all dues are paid.

Students must see for themselves that the necessary deposit is made and not depend on the college authorities to notify parents or guardians.

An itemized statement of the account of any student will be sent to his parent or guardian, provided the secretary is requested to do so. Otherwise, statements will not be sent.

By order of the board of trustees, students are not permitted to draw money deposited with the secretary except in final settlement. Therefore, parents and guardians should supply spending money direct to their sons and wards and not deposit it with the secretary.

Opportunity for Work—There are a considerable number of positions open to students by which they can earn part or all of their expenses. These include such work as farm labor, milking, sweeping, waiting on tables, etc. The number of these positions is limited and they are usually assigned to meritorious students who have been in residence for at least one quarter.

There is also opportunity for a few boys to get places which call for work during the day, and the privilege of reciting one or two lessons at night. Such work calls for strength of mind and body. A considerable number of able graduates, however, got their start in just this way.

Correspondence regarding work should be addressed to the Registrar of the College.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

All applicants, in order to be admitted to any class, must be not less than sixteen (16) years of age.

For the session 1917-1918 the scholarship requirements for admission to the freshman class are twelve (12) units. Only in exceptional cases will a student who is in reach of an Agricultural High School be admitted with less than fourteen units. An entrance unit is the credit given for a study satisfactorily pursued in a high school or preparatory

school for at least thirty-five weeks with five recitations a week of not less than forty minutes each. Two laboratory periods count the equivalent of one recitation period.

Of the twelve required units five and one-half (5½) are prescribed for all students—two and one-half (2½) in English, two (2) in mathematics, and one (1) in history, as follows:

Advanced Grammar	½ unit.
	2 units.
	1 unit.
*Plane Geometry	1 unit.
	1 unit.

The six and one-half $(6\frac{1}{2})$ additional units must be elected from the following groups and subjects:

- English—Composition, Rhetoric, Literature. GROUP 1.
- GROUP 2. Mathematics—Algebra beyond quadratics, Solid Geometry, Trigonometry.
- GROUP 3. History-English, Medieval, Modern.
- Foreign Languages-French, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek. GROUP 4.
- GROUP 5.
- Sciences—Agriculture, Botany, Chemistry, Physiology, Physics, Physical Geography, Zoology.

 Business Subjects—Bookkeeping (1 unit), Business Arithmetic (½ unit), Commercial Law (½ unit), Stenography and GROUP 6. Typewriting (1 unit).
- Manual Subjects-Manual Training (1 or 2 units), Freehand Group 7. Drawing (½ unit). Mechanical Drawing (½ unit).

Raised Requirements in 1918-1919—For the session of 1918-1919 fourteen (14) units will be required for admission to the freshman class.

Admission by Certificate—Applicants who come from approved high schools or preparatory schools are admitted without examination on presentation of certificate, signed by the principal of the school, showing the completion of twelve (12) Carnegie units. This certificate must give the subjects completed, the length of time in weeks the subjects have been pursued, the number of recitation periods a week, and the grade or mark indicating proficiency. School principals are requested to use the regular form of certificate, prepared by the college, which will be furnished on application to the Registrar. The form enclosed in this catalogue may be used. The principals are urged to exercise care in describing the work that the applicants have done, and in filling out the blank spaces for name, school, postoffice, date, and signature.

This certificate is absolutely necessary; a school diploma is not acceptable in place of it.

ALL CERTIFICATES FOR ADMISSION MUST BE SENT BY THE PRINCIPALS OF THE SCHOOLS DIRECTLY TO THE REGISTRAR OF THE COLLEGE. Applicants should have their certificates mailed not later than September 1st. The committee on Entrance Examinations will at once examine each certificate and notify the applicant of its acceptance or rejection. Applicants whose certificates have been accepted for entrance are urged to report to the committee immediately after they have matriculated, and receive cards admitting them to the proper class.

^{*}Applicants may be conditioned in Plane Geometry.

Admission by Examination—Applicants who have not the necessary entrance units are required to take the examinations in the subjects prescribed for entrance and in a sufficient number of elective subjects to make a total of twelve units. The nature and scope of the work on which the examinations are held may be ascertained from the section on "Description of Subjects" later in this catalog. These examinations will be held at the college, September 17th to 19th.

All applicants who expect to take the examinations for entrance are advised to review thoroughly their work in preparation for them.

Admission from Other Colleges.—Students who have attended other colleges of approved standing may be admitted by transfer of credits. A statement from such other college specifying the units submitted for admission there will suffice. In order to receive advanced standing the student must present a certified record of work done in the institution from which he comes, accompanied by a certificate of honorable discharge. This record will be passed to the heads of the departments concerned, who will determine the credits to be allowed.

Admission of Special Students—Applicants who are not less than twenty years of age may be admitted as special students without th usual examinations or entrance units. They must satisfy the heads of the departments in which they desire work that they are prepared to pursue the courses sought. Such students cannot become candidates for a degree until they satisfy the entrance requirements.

Admission to the Two-Year Course in Agriculture—Young men who have not had sufficient high school training to meet the entrance requirements but who desire to become practical farmers and stockmen may enter the two-year course in Agriculture. They must be not less than eighteen years of age and must have had sufficient preparation to carry the assigned work.

Description of Subjects.

English.

a. Advanced Grammar.—The inflections and uses of the parts of speech; syntax of nouns, pronouns, verbs, and conjunctions; a careful study of sentence-structure; punctuation and capitalization.

b. Composition and Rhetoric.—The working principles of rhetoric attention of the control of the c

b. Composition and Rhetoric.—The working principles of rhetoric as treated in standard high school text-books; abundant exercises; a great deal of practice in planning and writing compositions; especial emphasis on paragraph structure and the sentence as regards unity, emphasis, and coherence.

1 unit.

c. LITERATURE.—The reading and study of English classics as prescribed in the standard course of study for high schools, and based on the requirements of the joint committee of colleges and secondary schools.

Mathematics.

<i>a</i> .	unit.
<i>b</i> .	unit.
с.	unit.

d. Solid Geometry.
e. Trigonometry.

History.

a. Ancient History, with emphasis on Greek and Roman. 1 unit.

b. English History.

c. Medieval European History.
d. Modern European History.

The study of any standard text-books, with the usual collateral reading.

Foreign Languages.

a. French.—First Year: Elementary grammar, with the more common irregular verbs. Careful training in pronunciation. About 100 pages of easy prose should be read.

pages of easy prose should be read.

Second Year: Advanced grammar, with all the irregular verbs.

Elementary composition, and conversation. About 300 pages of Modern

French.

b. German.—First Year: Elementary grammar and composition. Pronunciation stressed. About 100 pages of easy German should be read. Second Year: Oral and written drill on grammar and syntax. About

300 pages of Modern German prose and verse.

c. Spanish.—First Vear: Elementary grammar, with the more common irregular verbs. Careful training in pronunciation. Reading of about 100 pages of simple prose.

Second Year: Review of grammar. Elementary composition and conversation, stressing the use of idioms. Reading of 300 pages of easy

prose

d. Greek.—First Year: Forms; elementary syntax; translation of

simple Greek into English.

Second year: Syntax continued; Xenophon's Anabasis, Books I and II; prose composition.

e. Latin.—First year: Grammar; easy Latin translation; elementary

tax.

syntax.

Second year: Grammar reviewed; Caesar, Books I, II, III; elementary

prose composition.

Third year: Syntax; advanced prose composition; Caesar, Book IV; Cicero, Orations against Cataline.

Sciences.

- a. AGRICULTURE.—A study of the basic principles of soils, field crops, animal husbandry, dairy husbandry, gardening, poultry, and plant growth. Evidence should be submitted that the candidate has had practical demonstrations of the theoretical work taught in the class.
- b. BOTANY.—The candidate should be familiar with the general morphology and classification of seed plants as given in a standard text, and with types from the chief divisions of the plant kingdom. One-third to one-half of the total time should be devoted to laboratory work.
- c. Chemistry.—A study of the elementary principles of inorganic chemistry. The laboratory work should occupy one-half to two-thirds of the total assignment.
- d. Physics.—A study of the general principles of physical science, especially those of mechanics, heat, electricity, and magnetism. A standard text-book, supplemented by individual laboratory work, which should constitute one-third of the assignment.
- e. Physical Geography.—The study of a standard text-book, without omissions; together with an approved laboratory and field course.
- f. Physiology.—The elements of human physiology and hygiene as treated in a standard high school text-book.
- g. ZOOLOGY.—The study of types from the chief divisions of the animal kingdom, with some training in the underlying principles of morphology, physiology, and classification. Any standard text. One-third to one-half of the total assignment should be devoted to laboratory work

Business Subjects.

- a. Commercial Law.—The work covered in any of the ordinary high school texts. One-half unit.
- b. Business Arithmetic.—A review of the elementary process. A study of interest, commercial discount, bank discount, profit and loss, insurance, taxes, stocks and bonds. One-half unit.
- c. Bookkeeping.—A working knowledge of double entry for the simple lines of business. Study of commercial papers. Profit and loss statements and balance sheets. The submission of work done in high school is advised. One unit.
 - d. Stenography and Typewriting.—One unit.

Manual Subjects.

- a. Manual Training.—Work in the manual training department of a high school, adequately equipped, under a competent instructor. Thoroughness in all the processes should be required. One or two units.
 - b. Freehand Drawing.—One-half unit.
- c. MECHANICAL DRAWING.—The use of instruments, simple geometrical constructions, orthographic projection, and development of surfaces. One-half unit.

The applicant should submit for examination the work in drawing . that he has done.

Approved Schools.

Aberdeen. Ackerman. Amory. Ashland. Augusta. Baldwyn. Batesville. Bay Springs. Belzoni. Benton (A. H. S.). Betheden. Biloxi. Blue Mountain (Miss. Heights). Booneville. Brandon. Brookhaven. Brooklyn (A. H. S.). Brooksville. Buena Vista (A. H. S.). Byhalia. Camden (A. H. S.). Canton. Carrollton. Centerville. Chamberlain-Hunt Academy. Charleston. Chalybeate (A. H. S.). Clara (A. H. S.). Clarksdale. Cleveland (A. H. S.). Coffeeville. Collins. Columbia.

Columbus. College Hill (A. H. S.). Como. Corinth. Courtland (A. H. S.). Crystal Springs. Daleville. Derma (A. H. S.). Durant. Ecru. Edwards. Ellisville. Ellisville (A. H. S.). Enterprise. Eupora. Fayette. Flora. Florence. Forest. French Camp. Gloster. Goodman (A. H. S.) Greenville. Greenville Academy. Greenwood. Grenada. Gulfport. Gulfport (G. M. I.) Harperville (A. H. S.). Hattiesburg. Hazlehurst. Hernando. Hickory.

Holly Springs. Houlka. Houston. Indianola. Itta Bena. Iuka. Jackson.

Kilmichael (A. H. S.).

Kosciusko.

Kossuth (A. H. S.). Lake.

Laurel. Leland.

Lena (A. H. S.).

Lexington. Liberty.

Longview (A. H. S.).

Louin. Louisville. Lucedale. Lumberton. Maben. Macon. Madison. Magnolia.

Mashulaville (A. H. S.).

Mathiston. Marks. McComb.

McHenry. Mendenhall (A. H. S.).

Meridian.

Meadville (A. H. S.). Mize (A. H. S.).

Montrose.

Moorhead (A. H. S.).

Morton. Moss Point. Mound City. Mt. Olive. Natchez. Nettleton. New Albany. Newton.

Noxapater (A. H. S.). Oakland (A. H. S.).

Ocean Springs. Okolona.

Olive Branch (A. H. S.).

Oxford. Pascagoula. Pass Christian.

Pelahatchie. Perkinston (A. H. S.). Pheba (A. H. S.).

Philadelphia. Picayune. Pittsboro. Pontotoc.

Poplarville A. H. S.). Port Gibson.

Prentiss. Purvis (A. H. S.). Quitman. Richton. Rolling Fork. Rosedale. Sardis.

Scooba (A. H. S.).

Senatobia.

Senatobia (A. H. S.).

Shelby. Shubuta. Shuqualak. Slayden (A. H. S.).

Starkville. Summit.

Sumrall. Tishomingo (A. H. S.).

Toccopola. Tula. Tunica. Tupelo.

Tupelo Military Institute.

Tylertown. Union.

Union Church (A. H. S.).

Vaiden. Vancleave. Verona. Vicksburg.

Vicksburg, All Saints College. Vicksburg, St. Aloysius Academy.

Walthall.

Washington, Jefferson Academy. Water Valley.

Weir (A. H. S.). Wesson.

Wesson (A. H. S.) West Point. Wiggins.

Winona.

Woodville (A. H. S.).

Yazoo City.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

J. C. RORERT, DIRECTOR.

Agriculture is the basis of all true prosperity, and education is the foundation upon which its superstructure must be reared to success. Eighty-eight per cent of the population of Mississippi is engaged in farming, hence agricultural instruction is one of the most important and popular departments of our educational system. The successful farmer produces the maximum quantity and highest quality of agricultural produce per acre at a minimum cost.

A man may become a good farmer by practical experience. This however, without theoretical instruction, is at best an expensive method of obtaining agricultural information. The School of Agriculture offers its students a general education along industrial lines, through instruction in technical agricultural sciences, and, as far as possible, the practical application of these sciences to farm life. Laboratory, greenhouse, and field work supplement class-room instruction. The technical subjects taught are those bearing upon natural laws which underlie the phenomena of plant and animal life.

The school of Agriculture offers five courses:

- 1. Four-year course in agriculture, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science.
- 2. Two-year course in agriculture, for the completion of which a certificate is awarded.
- 3. Correspondence course in agriculture, especially adapted to farmers and public school teachers.
 - 4. Farmers' short course in agriculture. (Summer quarter.)
- 5. Graduate Course in Agriculture, for the completion of which the degree of Master of Science in Agriculture (M. S. A.) is given.

Four-Year Course in Agriculture.

The technical work outlined in this course is given by the following thirteen departments, which comprise the School of Agriculture: Agronomy; Animal Husbandry; Agricultural Engineering; Bacteriology; Botany and Forestry; Chemistry; Dairy Husbandry; Farm Management; Horticulture; Markets and Rural Economics; Poultry; Veterinary Science, and Zoology and Entomology.

All the students in the School of Agriculture take the same course of study until the Junior year, when one course each quarter is elective. The second and third quarters (senior year) are devoted to special elective work. The student at the beginning of the first quarter (senior year) elects one of the thirteen departments of the school for special

work, and under direction of the head of the department, makes out his schedule for the remaining quarters. A minimum of twenty course hours is required per week. The departments teaching those subjects most closely related to the student's elective course are selected for the additional work.

Students of this school will be graduated at the completion of 240 credit hours as outlined in requirements for the Degree of Bachelor of Science given below. The average credit hours taken each quarter will be 20, the minimum 15, the maximum 25. No student whose average grade in any study for the previous quarter was below 70 will be allowed to take over 20 hours during any quarter.

		HOURS PER WEEK.		
Curren	DECHMAN		Winter	Spring
~	FRESHMAN.	-	Quarter.	~
Agronomy, I and 2, 6	and 4		4-2 0-4	4-2
Animal Husbandry 1	, 2	4-3	0-4	
Botany 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	5		2-4	2-4
Drawing 60				0-4
English 7, 9, 11		4-0	4-0	4-0
		3-0 0-3		
Physics 1 9 9 4			4-2	4-2
Poultry 1. 2		1-2	7-2	7-4
Military Science		1-2	1-2	1-2
Gymnasium	ective) 10, 12, 14	0-2	0-2	0-2
Farm Woodwork (Ele	ective) 10, 12, 14	0-4	0-4	0-4
	SOPHOMORE.			
Chemistry, 1, 4, 7, 10), 13, 16	4-4	4-4	4-4
Dairving, 1, 2		3-2		
English, 17, 19, 21		3-0		3-0
Farm Management,	5, 6	2-2	1-2	
Industrial Coography	7, 3, 2	22		3-2
Mathematics 9			5-0	9 2
Public Discourse, 15.				3-0
Veterinary Medicine,	1			3-2
				1.0
Military Science		1-2	1-2	1-2
	JUNIOR.			
Agricultural Enginee	ering, 5, 6			2-4
Agronomy, 5 and 6,	, 7 and 8	4-2	4-2	
Animal Husbandry, 3	, 4			3-2
Bacteriology, 1, 2		2-4 4-4		
Chemistry, 117, 120.		4-4	4-3	
Entomology 5.6			1 0	4-6
Horticulture, 3, 4, or	5, 6		3-3	
			5-0	5-0

SENIOR.

Agricultural Engineering, 9, 10	2-4		
Economic Entomology, 7, 8	2-2		
Farm Management, 7, 8	2-2		
History (Economics, 1, 3)		3-0	3-0
Rural Economics, 1	3-0		
Veterinary Medicine, 5	2-2		
*Elective	4-0	17-0	17-0

Two-Year Course in Agriculture.

This course is designed to give, as far as possible, a working knowledge of the principles of agricultural science and practice to the young men who wish to become practical farmers and stock-men, and who cannot devote time to the high school branches and to other college training. Only a small per cent of the students who enter college can take a full course; a large number leave after one year's work and not more than about two out of ten who enter, graduate. Many of the men who leave college return to the farm, where they spend the rest of their lives. They are the men who most need agricultural training. They have as great need and as clear title to vocational instruction as has any other class of students in our state's system of education.

The work outlined below is of a more elementary nature than that of the four-year course. Students spend the forenoon in the class-room and the afternoon under direct supervision of the professors in the demonstration field plats, experiment fields, greenhouses, gardens, laboratories, dairy, and with the different breeds of horses, beef cattle, dairy cattle, poultry, hogs, and other improved live stock. In this manner the fields and barns become laboratories of extensive and most practical investigation and observation.

There are in Mississippi many deserving farmers and young men of more mature years than the average student who should take this course. They find it inexpedient to take the four-year course, but desire to increase their efficiency on the farm. The magnificient facilities of the college for practical instruction along agricultural lines are rarely duplicated.

Every student is urged to complete the four-year course in agriculture, when possible to do so.

Requirements for admission are that the students must be at least eighteen years of age, and have sufficient preparation to pursue the assigned work satisfactorily.

the School.

^{*}Education, Modern Language, Dairying, Horticulture, Agronomy, Rural Economics, Chemistry, Botany, Veterinary Science, Animal Husbandry, Agricultural Engineering, Farm Management, English, Bacteriology, Military Science, Poultry, Mathematics, History, Geology, Public Discourse, Mechanical Engineering, and Physics.

Beginning with the First Term Senior Year, electives are arranged under direction of the head of the department in which the student specializes. Each student must specialize in one of the departments of the School

Certificate of Proficiency—Upon successfully completing the twoyear course in agriculture outlined below, a certificate of proficiency is granted. The course does not, however, lead to a degree. Its object is to give definite, specific information that will be of immediate value on the farm.

	HOURS PER WEEK.		
G BIDOW MDAD	Fall		
SUBJECT. FIRST YEAR.	Quarter.	Quarter.	
Agronomy, 17, 18	3-2		3-2
Animal Husbandry, 16		3-2	
Bacteriology, 6		3-2	
Business Methods	5-0	5-0	5-0
Botany and Forestry, 22		3-2	
Dairying, 10			3-4
Entomology, 10	3-6		
Farm Machines, 9			3-6
Farm Mathematics, 13	2-0	2-0	
Markets, 1	- ~	_ ~	3-0
Mechanical Engineering, 28	0-4		9 0
Poultry, 3	3-2		
Veterinary Science	0 2	3-2	
Military Science	0-2	0-2	0-2
Wilitary Science	0-2	0-2	0-2
SECOND YEAR.			
Agronomy	3-2	4-2	4-2
Animal Husbandry		4-2	3-2
Dairying		3-4	
English	5-0	5-0	5-0
Farm Chemistry	4-4		
Farm Management	$\tilde{3}$ - $\tilde{2}$		3-2
Horticulture	~ -		3-4
Mechanical Engineering		0-6	0 1
Surveying	2-4	0-0	
Military Science	0-2	0-2	0-2
Willtary Science	0-2	0-2	0-2

Correspondence Course in Agriculture.

This course is designed to give in a brief but comprehensive manner a summary of the best thought along agricultural lines. Systematic study at home, under the direction of heads of the college departments, may accomplish much of practical value. There are in Mississippi a great number of men unable to attend college who are anxious for an opportunity to better prepare themselves for work along industrial lines. They have as great need of state aid as the more fortunate young men who attend this institution. This course represents an effort of the college to be of service to those who, for various reasons, cannot attend this school. Teaching by correspondence offers some disadvantages, but on the other hand the instruction is individual, and each student must do the work for himself. In the latter manner he solves many difficulties and may receive greater benefit from the work thus done. For details of this work see the Service Bureau.

Farmers' Short Course in Agriculture and Domestic Science.

This course is designed to meet the needs of farmers, housewives, teachers, and college students, by giving in the shortest possible time work that will be of practical value on the farm, at the home, and in the school room. The work given by each department during this term may be found by referring to the courses of study of the various departments of this school. A separate catalog may also be secured, describing the summer quarter's work, by addressing the registrar of the college.

The Summer term in Agriculture and Domestic Science is intended for the following students:

1. Farmers who wish to pursue a systematic study of those subjects bearing on plant and animal life.

2. Housekeepers who desire special instruction in foods, cookery, and household arts.

3. Those who desire special instruction in cotton grading.

4. Demonstration agents who wish to better prepare themselves.

5. Superintendents and principals of high schools.

6. Agricultural and science teachers in agricultural high schools.

7. Teachers of household economics.

- 8. High school teachers who wish to strengthen themselves.
 9. Public school teachers who desire to become more proficient.
 10. Teachers who wish to prepare for examinations for license.
- 11. Prospective students who need preparation for entrance to college.

12. Collège students who desire to study in the summer.

13. Students who desire to secure college credits and are otherwise employed during the fall, winter, and spring quarters.

14. College students who desire to make up back work.

15. Graduate students.

In the main, the Summer work is divided into two classes. First, popular courses, more or less elementary in nature, particularly suited to public school teachers, farmers, and housekeepers, for which no college credits are given. Second, more technical discussions of Agricultural subjects, suited to high school teachers and college students, for the successful completion of which college credits are given.

Graduate Course in Agriculture.

The requirement for the Master's degree is satisfactory work continued through three quarters' resident study. Requirement may be met by qualified graduate students in three summer quarters.

We urge all qualified graduates to enter upon this work at the earliest possible time. They may begin this resident work any quarter.

Opportunities for Graduates—Never before has progressive agriculture occupied such a prominent position with the reading, thinking public. Many graduates are farming successfully. Many are employed at splendid salaries, by private individuals, State and Federal government, railroads, land companies, and like corporations, on account of their technical agricultural training. Many are teaching and directing the work of agricultural high schools in Mississippi and other States. The course of instruction received prepares the student for a life of usefulness along agricultural lines.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.

Dr. B. M. Walker, Director.

The School of Engineering comprises the departments of Mathematics, Mechanical Engineering, Physics, Electrical Engineering, Civil Engineering and Drawing, Geology and Geography.

It offers in each of the great divisions of engineering—mechanical, electrical, civil—a thorough course of instruction in the scientific principles and an introduction to the practice of the profession. The work is mainly technical, requires preparation of a high order, and exhaustive effort in the courses themselves. Each course requires the completion of 240 course hours. (A course hour is one hour a week for one quarter, and leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science).

The work of the freshman and sophomore years is common to all students of this School, so that a choice among the different courses need not be made until the beginning of the junior year. The general objects of the several courses are, briefly, as follows:

The Course in Civil Engineering has for its object to impart as broad a scientific training as the length of the course and the essential studies will allow, and to afford the student an opportunity to specialize along some line in civil engineering. Strict emphasis is laid on work in surveying, geology, and field methods, which is so valuable to young engineers; mechanics and its applications to the designs of roofs and bridges and other structures; railway engineering, railway location and construction, masonry construction and foundation, bridge designs, water supply, and sanitary engineering.

Subject.	FRESHMAN.	Fall	RS PER WE Winter Quarter	Spring
Drawing, 50, 52, 54. Military Science English, 1, 3, 5 History and Civics, Geology, 1, 2 Mechanical Enginee	7, 9 ring, 1, 2, 4, 6.	$ \begin{array}{r} 1-2 \\ 5-0 \\ 4-2 \end{array} $		$\begin{array}{c} 5-0 \\ 0-6 \\ 1-2 \\ 5-0 \\ 4-0 \\ \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 0-6 \\ 0-2 \\ \end{array}$
	SOPHOMORE.			
Drawing, 55, 56, 58. Military Science English, 23, 25, 27 Mechanical Enginee Mathematics, 13, 18	ring, 8, 16, 30, 34		1-2 3-0 0-3	$\begin{array}{c} 2-4 \\ 0-2 \\ 1-2 \\ 3-0 \\ 0-6 \\ 5-0 \\ 4-4 \end{array}$

IUNIOR.

3			
Civil Engineering, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	5-8 3-0 4-2 3-0 2-3	4-6 3-0 3-2 3-0 2-3 1-4 3-0	8-8 1-0 3-2 3-0 2-3
SENIOR.			
Civil Engineering, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27	10-7 0-3	6-8	10-10
Military Science (elective)	2-3	2-3 5-0	2-3
Mathematics, a, b	$\begin{array}{c} 5-0 \\ 3-0 \end{array}$	5-0 3-0	$\begin{array}{c} 5-0 \\ 3-0 \end{array}$

The Course in Electrical Engineering is designed to train the student in those fundamental principles of mechanics and electricity which form the basis on which the engineer must build, and to afford the student an opportunity for specialization in the electrical engineering profession. These students take the regular practical courses and shop work with the mechanical engineers and have special stress laid on a familiarity with power and light plants, the operation of direct and alternating current incandescent, arc, and power systems; the principles of alternating currents and machinery, the installation of electric light systems, power use and transmission, and original research work in the electrical laboratory.

		HOURS PER WEEK.		
Subject.	FRESHMAN.		Winter Quarter	
Drawing, 50, 52, 54 Military Science English, 1, 3, 5 History and Civics, Geology, 1, 2 Mechanical Enginee	7, 9 ering, 1, 2, 4, 6	$5-0 \\ 0-6 \\ 1-2 \\ 5-0$ $4-2 \\ 1-4 \\ 0-2$	5-0 0-6 1-2 5-0 3-0 0-6 0-2	5-0 0-6 1-2 5-0 4-0 0-6 0-2
	SOPHOMORE.			
Drawing, 55, 56, 58 Military Science English, 23, 25, 27 Mechanical Enginee Mathematics, 13, 15	ring, 8, 16, 30, 34, 17	3-3 0-4 1-2 3-0 0-3 5-0 4-4	3-3 0-4 1-2 3-0 0-3 5-0 4-4	2-4 0-2 1-2 3-0 0-6 5-0 4-4

JUNIOR.

Mechanical Engineering, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 42, 44, 46, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64	5-9 3-0 5-3 3-0 2-3 3-0	5-9 3-0 5-3 3-0 2-3 3-0	5-9 1-0 5-3 3-0 2-3 3-0
Civil Engineering, 3, 4	2-3	2-3	2-3 2-3
Electrical Engineering, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 History and Civics (Economics, 5)	5-6	5-6 5-0	5-6
Mathematics, a, b	5-0	5-0	5-0
70, 72	5-6	0-6	0-6 $1-2$
Elective	3–0	3-0	3-0

The Course in Mechanical Engineering is designed to train the student in those technical and scientific subjects in which the engineer must be well grounded, and to afford the student an opportunity to specialize in the direction of the mechanical engineering profession. Special stress is laid upon the preparation of the necessary working drawings, the manual training work in the wood shop, the work in the forge, foundry, and machine shops, and upon familiarity with the operations of power and electric light plants, the construction of power systems, and original research work in the mechanical laboratory.

		HOURS PER WEEK.		
		Fall	Winter	Spring
Subject.	FRESHMAN.	Quarter	Quarter	Quarter
Mathematics, 1, 5	, 7	5-0	5-0	5-0
Drawing, 50, 52, 5	4	0-6	0-6	0-6
Military Science		1-2	1-2	1-2
English, 1, 3, 5		5-0	5-0	5-0
History and Civic	es, 7, 9		3-0	4-0
Geology, 1, 2		4-2		
Mechanical Engin	eering, 1, 2, 4, 6	1-4	0-6	0-6
Gymnasium		0-2	0-2	0-2
	SOPHOMORE.			
Chemistry, 21, 24,	27, 30, 33, 36	3-3	3-3	2-4
Drawing, 55, 56, 5	8	0-4	0-4	0-2
Military Science		1-2	1-2	1-2
English, 23, 25, 27	7	3-0	3-0	3-0
	eering, 8, 16, 30, 34	0-3	0-3	0-6
Mathematics, 13,	15, 17	5-0		5-0
Physics, 15, 16, 17	7, 18, 19, 20	4-4	4-4	4-4

JUNIOR.

Mechanical Engineering, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 42, 44, 46, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64	5-9 5-3 3-0 3-0 2-3 3-0	5-9 5-3 3-0 3-0 2-3 3-0	5-9 5-3 1-0 3-0 2-3 3-0
SENIOR.			
Civil Engineering, 3, 4			2-3
History and Civics (Economics, 5)	5-0	5-0 5-0	5-0
Military Science (elective)	2-3	2-3	2-3
Engineering Chemistry, 175, 178, 182, 199, 202	4-3	0-3	$\frac{2}{2}$ -3
Mechanical Engineering, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25,			
48, 50, 52, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74	5-9	5-9	12 - 9
Elective	3-0	3-0	3-0

In each of these courses a great deal of time is required for the practical work in the field, shops, and laboratories; but every engineer knows and appreciates full well the benefit of this training and experience. It is our aim to train our students to be independent and efficient workers and to adopt the methods of professional engineers. All engineering students are advised to spend their vacations in factories, repair shops, power, and electric light plants, and with engineering corps in the field, in order to obtain commercial experience, that they may better appreciate the relations of their technical training and actual work.

In addition to the technical training, all engineering students receive instruction in English, Chemistry, History, Civics, Political Economy, and Military Science and Tactics. A small amount of elective work is permitted.

Special Courses—Special courses are arranged in the School of Engineering to accommodate persons of mature years who desire to pursue some special line of engineering work without becoming a candidate for a degree.

Graduate Courses—Advanced courses, open to graduates only, are offered by the several departments in the School of Engineering.

SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION. JAMES V. BOWEN, DIRECTOR.

The School of Industrial Education offers courses in three distinctive lines: Preparation of teachers; training in business and industries; and training for public service.

The Division of Education—The purpose in the organization of the Division of Education is primarily to train men for leadership and service in educational positions. It is being more and more recognized that teaching is and ought to be a profession, and that there are as good

reasons why the teacher should be professionally trained for his important duties as the lawyer and the physicain for theirs respectively. With the large liberty of election allowed in the course one can plan his work definitely toward preparation for city superintendency, or for positions in an agricultural high school or consolidated rural school, either as principal, agriculturist, or teacher of manual training. Preparation for extension service, journalism, and the study of law are also easily within the range of combinations which may be made from the available courses.

The tendency in educational thought is in the direction of the practical. The A. & M. College has been the great example of that in the field of collegiate training. The recent legislation known as the Smith-Hughes Act, just adopted by Congress, will furnish means for carrying this movement into the public school system, by providing monetary aid for the teaching of agriculture, the trades and industries, and home-making. This means the introduction of a new type of training, designed to hold the student in school by giving him practical training, and also by that means to adjust him better to his environment.

In agriculture, the bill provides that real productive farming shall be done on a farm for at least six months each year. In towns, help will be given to courses for persons over fourteen years of age who are preparing for or actually engaged in a trade or industrial pursuit. Half the time must be given to practical work on a productive basis. In other words, the practical work must have a cash value.

To teach these courses efficiently, and to provide supervisors for the work, a large number of a new type of teachers must be provided. Teachers who are now in service have here a splendid opportunity to prepare themselves for this broad field of work. Teachers who are practical, alert, eager to promote the welfare of the youth of Mississippi, who are ready to revalue the traditional high school subjects and methods from a new point of view, should prepare themselves at once for work in this field. The first appropriation will be available this fall, and the amount will increase rapidly from year to year.

In the industries, the teacher must have had either before entering College or during his training here, practical experience in the vocation he wishes to teach. It is expected that this bill will very largely induce the establishment of vocational courses in the high schools.

The A. & M. College has been designated as the training school for this new type of teacher. The State Board of Vocational Education has provided that teachers in schools receiving Federal aid shall have certain qualifications. In order to meet these requirements, a revision of the course of study announced in the current catalogue has been necessary, and the revision is given below. The elective system provided will enable the student to specialize in any of the lines mentioned above, or to prepare himself to teach any of the branches of the high school curriculum. Those students whose courses include 27 hours in Education, will be entitled on graduation to a Professional Life License to teach in Mississippi.

Following are the requirements for graduation. The first of each pair of figures under each quarter indicates the number of recitations a

week. The second indicates the hours of laboratory. One credit for graduation is given for each two hours of laboratory.

		HOURS PER WEEK.		
	DDDGIIMAN		Winter	
Subject.	FRESHMAN.	Quarter	Quarter	Quarter
Agronomy, 1, 2, 3,	4ay, 1, 3		4-2 4-2	4-2
English Compositio	n, 1, 3, 5	5-0	5-0	5-0
Mathematics, 1, 3		5-0		5-0
Education, 1, 3		5-0	5-0	
Drawing, 62		0-7	0-3	
Accounting, 2			0-3	0-10
	SOPHOMORE.			
	15	5-0		
Public Discourse, 3	, 17		5-0	5-0
	r Chemistry, 39, 42, 45, 48	~ 0	$\frac{3-4}{5}$	3-4
		5-0	5-0	0-10
History 3 5	ering, 18		5-0	5-0
Civies. 1		5-0	9 0	9 0
Animal Husbandry	1	5-0		

The third and fourth years are entirely elective, subject to the following provisions:

All students taking the degree in Education are required to have credit for 30 hours in education, 5 of which must be in practice teaching. This total number includes the 20 hours required in Freshman and Sophomore years. Fifteen hours are required in a modern language.

Courses which may be chosen during the third and fourth years are classed as major subjects and minor subjects. The student wishing to specialize on one or more subjects will take not less than 20 hours nor more than 45 hours in a major subject.

The following subjects may be chosen as majors:

Agronomy, Agriculture, Engineering, English, Mathematics, History and Civics, Geology, Chemistry, Physics, Public Discourse, Modern Languages, Philosophy and Sociology, Commerce and Industry, Business Practice, Botany, Zoology and Entomology, Horticulture, Mechanical Engineering, Dairying, Animal Husbandry.

Minor courses of not less than a total of five hours may be elected from any department offering instruction in the college, whether included in the list of major subjects or not; but all electives are subject to the principle of correlation.

Division of Business and Industry—Man can not live to himself alone. Long ago he ceased to be self-supporting. He has learned that division of labor is the surest way of increasing his own productivity. "Cooperation" is the new watchword which points to economic efficiency.

But cooperation has made it necessary for every man, woman and child to know how to exchange the product of his own special effort for the specialized products of others. Each one of us must know the Laws of Business.

The skill and energy of the agriculturist or the engineer is dissipated unless he knows how to market his product efficiently and economically. He and you and I need to know how to keep track of income and outgo.

The merchant and his clerks need to know the fundamentals of business method and business policy. These are no longer haphazard rules of thumb. They have been charted and systematized. They can now be learned more quickly than in the old "School of Experience."

It is strange that the business side of education has been so long neglected. There are over 30,000 men engaged in business in Mississippi alone, to say nothing of the farmers, lawyers, doctors, engineers, preachers, and housewives who are entitled to training in this fundamental necessity. Men borrow money daily who can not compute interest; men run business enterprises who have no knowledge of keeping their accounts, and yet such ignorance is at the bottom of much of the failure in life that we so much fear. It is the duty of the state to furnish this training.

In order to do its part, this college, in 1915, established a four year collegiate course in Business. It is intended to train citizens, providing them with the knowledge upon which to enter the field of business in our own state. It touches very lightly the problems of "Big Business," and in this regard it differs from courses offered in other colleges.

It purposes to furnish business training for:

- 1. Farmers.
- 2. Merchants.
- 3. Secretaries of Civic Leagues.
- 4. Teachers of Commercial and Vocational Subjects.
- 5. Public Accountants.
- 6. Journalists.
- Public Officials.
- 8. Lawyers.

And all who wish to know the fundamental principles upon which business is based.

Course of Study.

The course of study is four years in length and leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science. The work is partly required and partly elective as follows:

Business Practice—Bookkeeping; Salesmanship.
Commerce, 1, 3, 5, 7—Occupations; Business Law; Store Organization and Equipment.

Public Discourse, 3, 5, 17—Business Correspondence; Abstracting and Filing; the Public Meeting.

Mathematics, 1, 3—Geometry; Algebra.
English, 1, 3, 13—Rhetoric; Literature.
Hygiene, 3—Sanitation.

Geology, 1—Industrial Geography. History and Civics—Government (Civics, 1); Economic History of England (History, 11); Economics, 5; Money and Banking (Economics, 7).

Languages—Spanish, 1, 3, 5, or German, 1, 3, 5, or French, 1, 3, 5.

Elective, 21 Courses.

These courses are at present distributed over the fall, winter, and spring quarters as given below. The first of each pair of figures under each quarter indicates the number of recitations a week. The second indicates the hours of laboratory. One credit for graduation is given for each two hours of laboratory.

	HOURS PER WEEK.		
	Fall	Winter	Spring
SUBJECT. FRESHMAN.	Quarter	Quarter	
Business Practice, 2, 4, 6		0-10	
Salasmanship 1	0 10	0 10	5-0
Salesmanship, 1	4.0		9-0
Geology, 1, 2	4-2	~ 0	
Hygiene, 3		5-0	
English, 1, 3, 13	5-0	5-0	5-0
Mathematics, 1, 3		5-0	5-0
Commerce, 1	5-0		
,			
SOPHOMORE.			
Commerce, 3, 5, 7		5-0	10-0
Business Practice, 10, 3	0-10	5-0	10 0
Dublic Discourse 2 5 17		5-0	5-0
Public Discourse, 3, 5, 17	5-0	5-0	9-0
History and Civics (Civics, 1)	5-0		~ ^
Elective	5-0	5-0	5-0
HIMIOD			
JUNIOR.			
History, 11	5-0		
Economics, 5, 7		5-0	5-0
Modern Language, Spanish, 1, 3, 5; German,			
1, 3, 5, or French, 1, 3, 5	5-0	5-0	5-0
Elective	10-0	10-0	10-0
Diective	10-0	10 0	10 0
CENTOD			
SENIOR.			
Elective	20-0	20-0	20-0

Opportunities for Teaching.

The new ideals which are gaining greater and greater influence in education are calling for a new type of teacher—clear-headed, earnest, trained in those things which make for leadership. Men are needed to teach the boy who does not intend to go to college the essentials that make for success in life. This means that the teacher must be able to teach citizenship, the essentials of business, home and farm book-keeping, and the vocations—practical agriculture, the use of tools, etc. The course in Business and Industry is well fitted for this teacher training. Its required work as outlined above will serve well for a foundation, but even it can be modified to meet individual needs. In addition, the following electives are suggested:

Vocational Guidance, 5 hours; Education, 30 hours; Agronomy, 15 hours; Public Discourse, 10 hours; and either — Business, 45 hours; or Agriculture, 45 hours; or Shop Work, 45 hours.

Practical courses giving actual vocational experience should be chosen, thus providing for the earning of money and at the same time gaining experience and skill.

Other Elective Courses.

The following groupings for other elective courses are suggested:

The following groupings for other elective cours	es are suggested
FOR GENERAL BUSINESS:	
Business Practice	30 credits.
Commerce	
Economics	10 credits.
Agronomy	15 credits.
Animal Husbandry	5 credits.
Language	15 credits.
Chemistry	15 credits.
For Journalists and Community Leaders:	
Economics	15 credits.
Public Discourse	15 credits.
Chemistry	
Psychology and Sociology	15 credits.
Language	15 credits.
Agronomy	15 credits.
Animal Husbandry	5 credits.

Two-Year Course in Business.

For those who wish to devote six quarters to preparation for fighting their own battles and to acquiring knowledge that will help them and through them their community, the following course is suggested:

Bookkeeping, (Business Practice).
Occupations, (Commerce 1).
Business Law, (Commerce 3, 5).
Salesmanship, (Business Practice).
Business English, (Public Discourse).
Agronomy 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
Animal Husbandry 1, 2, 3, 4.
Veterinary Medicine 1, 2.
Dairying 1, 2, 3, 4.
Farm Management.
Markets 1.
Government, (History and Civics).

Students can enter at the beginning of any quarter and take any course for which they have proper preparation.

Eleven Weeks Course in Business.

There are many who can not spend four years in college. These can take a shorter course. The arrangement of our work in quarters of eleven weeks each enables the student to concentrate his work in the time at his disposal. For those who can spend only one quarter, the following course is suggested:

Bookkeeping	20	hours a week.
Typewriting	8	hours a week.
Business Correspondence	5	hours a week.

Practicality—The work of the above courses is very practical. It studies business methods always in the light of their successful application. Accounting, sales methods, development of persuasive powers, economics, organization methods, are the basic subjects. Students are

required to do actual business work in accounting, salesmanship, and other lines of business.

Training in the Industries—Many of the industries are capable of presentation in school courses. Shorthand and Typewriting, and Bookkeeping are now provided. As rapidly as possible the course will expand to include training in several of the industries, applying practically the theories learned and enabling students to "earn while they learn," with the training they get in this course.

There is no reason why a student may not earn one quarter enough to pay his expenses here for three quarters' study.

Public Affairs—Frederic Davis Mellen, in charge.—More and more, students are looking forward to a life of public service, as agricultural demonstrators, directors of extension work, secretaries of civic associations, political officers, superintendents of education, social workers, public lecturers, and journalists.

For thorough success the prospective leader should acquire mastery in subjects of three kinds: in one of the industrial arts—agriculture, engineering, business, education, and so on; in those industrial sciences which will familiarize him with present economic, social, and political conditions, and with the literature of his own and other languages; and in those subjects which distinctively develop the power of leadership—public topics, vocational writing, and public speaking. The course in Public Affairs embraces subjects of the three kinds: industrial arts, industrial sciences, and public discourse.

Students of any school may include leadership studies in their electives. For the convenience of candidates for the college degree, the following electives are suggested:

FOR CANDIDATES IN AGRICULTURE (53 hours elec	ctive):
Public Discourse		
Sociology	5	credit hours.
Economics and Civics	5	credit hours.
Business Practice		
Other subjects		
FOR CANDIDATES IN BUSINESS (105 hours elective	e):	
Public Discourse		credit hours.
Business Subjects		
Sociology	1.5	credit hours
Economics, History, and Civics	15	credit hours.
Free Electives	30	credit hours.
FOR CANDIDATES IN EDUCATION (95 hours elective	ve):	
Public Discourse	20	credit hours.
Public Discourse		
educational, engineering, etc.)	30	credit hours.
Sociology	15	credit hours.
Economics	15	credit hours.
Free electives		
FOR CANDIDATES IN ENGINEERING (18 hours elec-	tive)	1:
Public Discourse		
Free Electives		
FOR CANDIDATES IN GENERAL SCIENCE (60 hours		
Public Discourse		
Sociology		
Economics.	15	credit hours.
Free Electives		

THE SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

Dr. W. F. HAND, DIRECTOR.

While one of the primary functions of this school is to supply the basic courses in science in the general scheme of industrial training offered by the Institution, it presents opportunities for scientific work broader than this, and seeks to provide, through the privilege of election, a basis for other professional courses, as well as to supply the requirements of young men who aspire to careers as scientists, or who wish a general science training for other purposes.

The school itself embraces the departments of Bacteriology, Botany Chemistry, Geology, Physics, Physiology, and Zoology. The professor of Modern Languages has a seat also in its faculty. In each of the science departments, general and specialized courses of study are offered, and the student is limited in the selection of his undergraduate work only by the fundamental prescribed courses, and by general regulations designed to prevent the abuse of elective freedom.

The general purpose of the Science School has been briefly outlined. Through its opportunities, the work of the college is broadened. Students not wholly decided as to their life careers may pursue an undergraduate course of great value in almost any line of endeavor. With the progress of their studies they have the time and the opportunity of "finding themselves," of correcting mistakes of selection, and of giving a desirable bias to their college courses.

Students thinking of careers as scientists have the opportunity of making a very desirable beginning. The life of the science teacher and worker in colleges and universities is becoming very attractive through the improvement of conditions in academic affairs.

The applications of science to industrial affairs creates also many openings for men of proper training. There are numerous positions for scientists also in the service of the Federal Government as well as that of cities and states. Pure and applied science offer so many opportunities that students of ability, character, and energy need have no fear concerning their success.

The degree of Bachelor of Science is conferred on completion of 240 credit hours. The prescribed courses of study require 120 credit hours, leaving, therefore, 120 credits to be selected by the student, who is expected to distribute his work in such a way that approximately 20 course hours (20 credits) may be taken each quarter. Students whose final standing in each subject in the previous quarter is seventy per cent or more are permitted to take a maximum of 25 credit hours.

The prescribed courses of study are shown in the following tabular statement: The first of each pair of figures under each quarter indicates the number of recitations a week. The second indicates the hours of laboratory. One credit for graduation is given for each two hours of laboratory.

Subject.	FRESHMAN.	Fall	S PER WI Winter Quarter	Spring
Drawing, 64, 66 English, 7, 9, 11	, 6	$\begin{array}{c} 2-4 \\ 0-4 \\ 4-0 \end{array}$		2-4 4-0 0-3
Geology, 1, 2, 9, 10, Mathematics, 1, 3, Military Science	11, 12 11	$\begin{array}{c} 4-2 \\ 5-0 \\ 1-2 \\ 0-2 \end{array}$	5-0 1-2	$ \begin{array}{c} 4-2 \\ 5-0 \\ 1-2 \\ 0-2 \end{array} $
SUBJECT.	SOPHOMORE.		Winter Quarter	Spring Quarter
English Composition Physics, 9, 10, 11, 1 Zoology, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	0, 13, 18 n, 23, 25, 21 2, 13, 14 5, 6	$\begin{array}{c} 4-6 \\ 3-0 \\ 4-4 \\ 2-4 \\ 1-2 \end{array}$	4-6	$\begin{array}{c} 3-0 \\ 4-2 \end{array}$

Regulations Governing Electives—For the purpose of simplifying administration and for the guidance of the student in the proper correlation of his studies, the Faculty has prescribed certain regulations with reference to the privilege of election. These are:

- 1. Students in the Science School shall take for credit toward graduation not less than 60 and not more than 70 credit hours in the following group of sciences: Bacteriology, Botany, Chemistry, Geology, Physics, Physiology, Zoology.
- (a) Students specializing in any one of the foregoing sciences shall take for credit toward graduation not less than 30 and not more than 50 credit hours in the major subject.
- (b) Students not wishing to specialize in any one department of science shall take at least 20 course hours in each of two major subjects. The remainder of the time required for science subjects may be selected from the work offered by the departments of science mentioned in paragraph 1, but such students must not take less than 10 course hours in any one subject.
- 2. To complete his course, the student must select not less than 50 and not more than 60 course hours from the work offered in other departments of the college not included in the sciences mentioned in paragraph 1. These subjects of instruction shall be known as minor subjects. French, German, and Spanish shall be considered as separate subjects.
- 3. Students specializing under 1-a above shall take at least 20 course hours in one modern language.
- 4. No student is permitted to take more than 30 course hours in any minor (non-science) subject.
- 5. No student shall be permitted in any case to take more than 25 course hours during one term.

- 6. No student shall take more than 20 course hours if his final standing in the previous term in any one subject is less than 70%.
- 7. No student shall be permitted to take less than 15 course hours in any term.

Advisers—The heads of departments are expected to maintain an advisory control of the work of students taking major courses with them. In this way the experience of the professors is brought to the aid of the undergraduate in the proper exercise of the freedom which the ambitious student in this school ought to enjoy.

Those who do not elect to mark out for themselves specialized courses of study may distribute their work among the departments of instruction in any way (in conformity with the regulations) thought most desirable. The Director or any member of the Science School Faculty is always glad to confer with such students in the spirit of helpful co-operation.

GRADUATION AND DEGREES.

The only honorary degree conferred is that of Master of Agriculture (M. A.) bestowed upon those who have attained eminent success in some branch of agriculture.

The degree of Bachelor of Science (B. Sc.) is conferred upon students who spend at least one year in resident study and complete the 240 course hours required in any one of the courses by passing all the required examinations.

The professional degrees of Civil Engineer, Electrical Engineer, Mechanical Engineer will be conferred upon graduate students who complete satisfactorily the two years' course of study prescribed for the degree.

The degree of Master of Science (M. Sc.) will be conferred on any person who has taken the Bachelor's degree in this college or any other college with equivalent courses, who pursues and completes the graduate course prescribed and complies with the following requirements:

- 1. Candidates for the Master's degree shall matriculate as graduate students.
- 2. Application for the degree shall be filed with the secretary of the faculty not later than one month after the beginning of the session.
- 3. Graduates of other colleges shall spend at least three quarters in resident study at this college; in the cases of graduates from this college the foregoing residence requirements shall apply, except in cases where the faculty may permit the candidate, on the recommendation of the head of the department in which his major course lies, to do an equal amount of residence work in some other institution of like rank with this college.
- 4. Any student who desires to take a degree of Master of Science in Agriculture shall first be required to satisfy the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture.

- 5. The Directors of the various schools of the College shall constitute a committee on graduate study and it shall be the duty of this committee to enforce the regulations of the faculty with regard to graduate work.
- 6. All candidates for the Master's degree shall be required to complete at least 60 credit hours with a grade of at least 80 in each subject, and not more than 25 hours may be completed in any one quarter.
- 7. The grades of all graduate students shall be recorded with the Registrar of the College who shall also keep a record of the entrance credits and of the undergraduate work of each graduate student.
- 8. The candidate shall complete a major and a minor course of his own selection, to be chosen in those departments which offer courses for the Master's degree. The minor course shall be sclected subject to the approval of the head of the department in which the major course is taken, and shall occupy one-third the total time. If the student at any time changes his selection of a major department, the work already done in that department shall not be counted towards the Master's degree, unless approved by the head of the new major department.
- 9. The candidate shall have a reading knowledge of German, French, Spanish, or Latin, to be certified by the department of Languages of this college, the choice to be approved by the head of the department in which the major work is taken.
- 10. The candidate shall submit to the head of the department in which his major work is taken at least three weeks before graduation an acceptable graduation thesis on a subject of investigation or study in the department in which the major course is taken. The thesis shall be submitted to the department of English for its approval at least two weeks before graduation. The thesis must conform to the following requirements:

(a). Subject—A thesis subject must be approved by the head of the

department in which the major subject is chosen.

(b). Time of Completion—The thesis for the Master's degree must be completed and a type-written copy in the hands of the head of the

department two weeks preceding the granting of the degree.

(c). The thesis must be typewritten on a good quality of linen paper, size 8½ x 11 inches with one-half inch margin on top, right-hand side

and bottom and one inch margin on left-hand side.

- (d). DIAGRAMS AND ILLUSTRATIONS—All diagrams and illustrations must be placed on sheets of the same size as those in the body of the thesis. If larger sheets than the standard size are used they must be folded to
- (e). Title Page—The title page shall contain the subject of the thesis, the name of the author, his degrees, place and date of same, and the words: "Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in (subject) in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi. (Date.)
- (f). Approval—The thesis must be approved by the head of the department in which the major subject is chosen, by the head of the department of English, and by the committee on graduate study.



AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

(g). Arrangement—The thesis must be accompanied by a table of contents and the subject matter arranged in the usual make-up of a printed book.

(h). A copy of the thesis must be bound in Manila or other suitable

cover, and deposited with the librarian of the College.

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HONORS.

- 1. Graduates who shall complete 240 course hours with an average grade of 85 per cent; or who shall complete 240 course hours with no grade less than 80 per cent, shall be awarded a diploma inscribed "with Honors."
- 2. Graduates who complete 240 course hours with an average grade of 90 per cent; or who shall complete 240 course hours with no grade less than 85 per cent, shall be awarded a diploma inscribed "with Special Honors."
- 3. Graduates who shall complete 240 course hours with an average grade of 95 per cent; or who shall complete 240 course hours with no grade less than 90 per cent, shall be awarded a diploma inscribed "with Highest Honors."
- 4. In calculating averages, the credit hours for each course shall be multiplied by the final grade for that course, and the total averaged.
- 5. Students entering with advanced standing shall count only the work done in this institution; and no student who has not been in resience here for at least six quarters shall be eligible for honors.